

HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI BULLETIN

INSTRUCTION IN
SEX PROBLEMS

THEOBALD SMITH



March, 1935

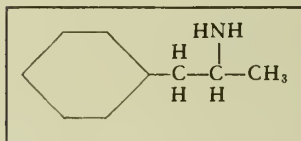


IN COMMON NASAL CONDITIONS

Your patients appreciate the convenience of Benzedrine Inhaler

when you prescribe it in common nasal conditions. The little aluminum tube can be carried in pocket or handbag to bring relief in the midst of business or social activities. It eliminates atomizers, sprays, droppers, etc., and the necessity of retiring for treatment.

Because it can be used inconspicuously at any indicated time, the inhaler assures the full cooperation of your patients. At the same time they appreciate the fact that the prescription cost is approximately one-half that of standard ephedrine solutions.



In addition to its practicability and convenience, Benzedrine represents a distinct chemical and therapeutic advance.

Possessing the fundamental grouping which causes shrinkage of engorged nasal mucosa, it exhibits in vapor phase a potency equal to or greater than that of ephedrine. It does not cause atony, bogginess or secondary returgescence even on continued use.



BENZEDRINE INHALER

Packed with Benzyl Methyl Carbinamine .325 gm.; oil of lavender .097 gm.; and menthol .032 gm.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
PHILADELPHIA, PA. ESTABLISHED 1841



THE RIGHT TO JUDGE

Sound judgment connotes learning, sagacity, insight, discrimination, discretion, analysis, deliberation, understanding and prudence; becomes effective through conclusion, conviction and decision based upon facts weighed in the light of profound knowledge, experience and precedent; is motivated by high ideals; is fearlessly administered with wisdom and justice, and backed by the power of legal authority.

WHOSE judgment shall prevail in the therapeutic application of foods, vitamins, minerals and drugs? The manufacturer's? No, for he is necessarily biased. The layman's? No, his medical knowledge is superficial. The druggist's? No, because his would be the assumption of responsibility without authority. The physician's? Yes, for he is competent to rule in matters of medical import. Just as a judge's decree is specific in each case, protecting every minute detail against chance, error and misinterpretation, so should the physician's precise orders leave nothing for interpolation or amendment. In a sense, the specification of a maker's name is comparable to the judge's exact nomination of a custodian. Mead Johnson & Company respect the physician's jurisdiction — his right to specify.

Servamus Fidem — "We are Keeping the Faith"

Lest we forget: Mead's Viosterol in Halibut Liver Oil (liquid and capsules) is not advertised or displayed to the public.





Dr. Charles Sidney Burwell, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, 1935-

Instruction in Sex Problems

By Donald Macomber, M.D., '09

Research Fellow in Obstetrics, Harvard Medical School.

LAST Fall for the second time a voluntary course of four lectures was given by the writer at the Harvard Medical School on sex problems in the practice of medicine. Instruction along these lines is not new in the School but has in the past been given in weekly conferences with the sections taking fourth-year obstetrics. Since, perhaps, the subject of greatest interest to the students is birth control, in the past it had been felt by the authorities that it was best to give the instruction as unobtrusively as possible. It bespeaks the changing attitude of the public toward this most controversial of subjects that the present course is being given openly and with the full approval of the faculty. Those who have religious or other objections, are under no compulsion to take this course. The interest shown by the students themselves shows the need which they have long felt for a reasonably adequate discussion of birth control methods and technique and other allied problems dealing with sex.

In order that readers of the BULLETIN may appreciate the scope and importance of these various problems a brief synopsis of the four lectures is here given. The first lecture deals with the fundamental facts of the physiology of reproduction, particularly those having to do with the menstrual cycle and ovulation. These are correlated with the action of the various ovarian and pituitary hormones. The physiology of the male is briefly discussed in regard to spermatogenesis and the main characteristics of the semen. These fundamental facts form the basis for the

study of fertility and sterility. Although it is obviously impossible to cover these subjects in any adequate fashion, still enough is given so that the student becomes conscious of the inter-relationship between the problems of sterility and fertility and those of birth control.

The second lecture takes up premarital examinations and advice. This naturally leads to a discussion of marital hygiene and birth control. The attempt is made to make the student see that birth control, so-called, is merely one phase of a much larger and more important subject.

The third lecture is entirely given up to the technical aspects of the various methods which have been used to prevent conception. Each is described and evaluated as to its effectiveness and as to any potentiality of harm.

The final lecture concludes the subject of birth control with a discussion of some of the medical, ethical and legal problems involved.

A single lecture on sex hygiene was also given to the third-year class by Dr. Joseph C. Aub, Associate Professor of Medicine. In his talk he attempted to indicate the sympathetic and discerning attitude required of the physician.

To many of the students the chief value of these lectures lies only in their treatment of birth control methods and technique. However, to the man who has been in practice a few years, the subject of sex in the practice of medicine has a much broader meaning. In trying to prepare men for actual practice these lectures are satisfactory as far as they go, but they do

not go nearly far enough. Birth control is treated with a reasonable degree of thoroughness but other sides of the picture are dealt with in a sketchy manner.

In Germany the problems of sexual hygiene are handled much better. There the medical profession has interested itself in all matters having to do with the welfare of the family. There are established clinics to which couples go for premarital examination and advice. After marriage they go for a solution of the various questions arising from difficulties of adjustment or of the use of contraceptives, and finally, should they have difficulty in having children, they may obtain help in problems of fertility.

Then there is the question of sex education and how it should be handled. In this country there are only one or two centres which are trying to deal with the problem. One of the reasons for our backwardness is the fact that our doctors are not educated. A few years ago very few physicians had even heard of a pessary, though Mensinga described its use in the 90's. This must be remedied. The medical profession must not permit laymen to take over this field.

At the present time thousands of patients have urgent problems which they hesitate to take to the specialist because of expense, but for which they would readily consult their own physician had he the knowledge to help them. The answer is that more education along these lines is needed in our medical schools. More time should be devoted to the psychology of sex and each one of the particular medical problems, which at the present time is being hardly more than mentioned, should be given adequate treatment. Such conditions as frigidity, impotence, vaginismus, dyspareunia, to mention only a few, are far more frequent than is generally realized.

Looking into the future, we can say that our ideal course would consist of some ten or twelve lectures and would include an adequate presentation of the psychology as well as the physiology of sex; a discussion

of problems of sex education, pre- and post-marital problems in hygiene; the treatment of such abnormal sex conditions as are of common occurrence; and incidentally problems affecting fertility and sterility. The emphasis would be on developing in the student a background of knowledge which would enable him to take his rightful position as adviser to the family in all of the intimate problems and relations involved. This would put birth control into the subordinate position in which it belongs, subordinate to the larger problem of the health of husband and wife and of the entire family.

SIDNEY BURWELL TO BE DEAN

The announcement that Dr. David L. Edsall was resigning as Dean of the Harvard Medical School at the end of the present academic year, created much interest in his successor. It was announced, the latter part of February, that Dr. Charles Sidney Burwell had been appointed Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Medicine and Research Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Burwell was born in Denver, Colorado, April 10, 1893. He graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1914, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1919. After his graduation, he served as medical interne and later as medical resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital; and in 1921 he became a Teaching Fellow in Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He had been a resident at the Massachusetts General Hospital only a few months when Dr. G. Canby Robinson, who was Acting Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School, met Dr. Burwell in Boston and persuaded him to go to Johns Hopkins. Here he was medical resident and Instructor in Medicine and, from 1922 to 1924, Associate in Medicine.

Dr. Burwell became Associate Professor of Medicine at Vanderbilt in 1925. Since 1928, Dr. Burwell has been Profes-

sor of Medicine and head of the Department of Medicine at the Vanderbilt Medical School. He has been a most successful teacher, investigator and administrator. His students are found in all of the large medical centers.

Dr. Burwell's investigative interest has been chiefly in the heart and the circulation. He has approached his problems not only from the clinical point of view, but often in collaboration with associates from the fundamental medical sciences. He has recently been president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, commonly called the "Young Turks," which is made up of the younger and more aggressive investigators in clinical medicine. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Clinical and Climatological Association. In his position as Research Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Burwell plans to continue his work in cardiac physiology.

Dr. Burwell is married and has two children, a son, Mosely, ten, and a daughter, Eleanor, six. Mrs. Burwell was Miss Edith Churchill.

Dr. Burwell returns to a university and a community in which he has many friends, some of these dating back to his medical school and hospital days.

HEADS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Cecil K. Drinker, S.B. (Haverford) '08, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '13, now Professor of Physiology and acting dean of the Faculty of the Harvard School of Public Health, has been appointed Dean of the School.

Dr. Drinker has been on the staff of the Harvard Medical School since 1916 when he was appointed an instructor in physiology. In 1918 he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Physiology, and in 1919 to Associate Professor of Applied Physiology. Since 1923 he has been Professor of Physiology, and since 1924 he has been assistant dean of the School of Public Health.

DR. THEOBALD SMITH

Theobald Smith, who died December 10, 1934, was one of the greatest leaders in the development of medical science in America and ranks among the great leaders in the world for his pioneer contributions in the fields of infectious diseases and immunology. His achievements were notable in the organization and development of laboratories, first in the service of



the Federal government, then for Harvard University and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and finally for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

He graduated from Cornell University with a Ph.B. degree in 1881 and from Albany Medical College with the degree of M.D. in 1883. In 1884 he received an appointment in the newly organized Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture where he remained, first as assistant and then as director until 1895. While in Washington he was lecturer and professor in the medical department of Columbian University, now George Washington University. The joint efforts of President Eliot and

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, brought him in 1895 to Massachusetts as Professor of Applied Zoölogy in Harvard University and Director of the State Laboratory for the production of diphtheria antitoxin and smallpox vaccine. A year later Smith was appointed to the chair of Comparative Pathology which had just been endowed by Mr. George Fabyan.

He resigned from Harvard in 1914 to accept the directorship of the newly established department of animal pathology, at Princeton, New Jersey, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It was typical of him that he had refused to accept this position earlier, in 1902, out of gratitude to Harvard for the sacrifices the University had made in founding and maintaining the chair of Comparative Pathology. In 1929, at the age of 70, he asked to be retired as director, but continued in his researches as member *emeritus* of the institute for the remaining five years of his life.

Like Pasteur's, most of Smith's investigations were initiated with an utilitarian objective. He devoted his life to the investigation of reactions or diseases in organisms occasioned by other, parasitic or pathogenic, organisms. He became, necessarily, protozoologist, bacteriologist, helminthologist, immunologist, pathologist.

His publications of researches, close to 250 in number, and his many addresses are written with great clarity in simple direct language, rarely adorned with figures of speech and always with great detachment of personality. Even in his addresses to university audiences and in scientific meetings, he always adhered closely to his theme and never consciously displayed his great erudition in outside fields for purposes of adornment. He never sought popular audiences. As President Lowell said, "Dr. Smith is one of those men who care little who gets the credit for a thing, provided it is done for the sake of mankind."

Smith's contributions while at Washing-

ton were many. With D. E. Salmon, bacteriological and pathological studies were made of swine plague, including the isolation of *Bacillus suispestifer*. With Kilborne he isolated another member of this group, the cause of infectious abortion of mares. He discovered the protozoan parasite of the disease of turkeys called black-head. With Salmon he presented the first proof that killed bacteria may be used in the active immunization of animals.

His work with Kilborne on Texas Fever of cattle, begun in 1888 and published in 1893, made him famous throughout the world and alone is sufficient to perpetuate his name for all time. In a report that is a model for accuracy and presentation of experimental data, Smith and Kilborne present for the first time the complete proof that an arthropod was responsible for the transmission of an infectious disease. The demonstration of the role of the tick in the transmission of Texas Fever paved the way for the many subsequent discoveries of intermediate hosts responsible for the transmission of other diseases.

Second only in importance to the Texas fever work was a modest report in 1898 which clearly and definitely established important differences between tubercle bacilli of human and bovine sources, causing Koch, in 1901, to withdraw from previously expressed opinions and to announce his acceptance of a bovine and a human type of tubercle bacillus. His work led to the general recognition of the menace of tubercle bacilli in milk from tuberculous cows, and to the preventive measures which have in most civilized communities eliminated the danger.

During Smith's period at Harvard and in the employ of the Commonwealth, he had routine and administrative duties in two separate institutions. On rare occasions he voiced complaint and once said that he was forced to do his research by stealth. Outstanding contributions concerned all aspects of the production of diphtheria antitoxin.

In the routine of calibrating antitoxin in guinea pigs, he encountered the phenomenon of hypersensitivity to foreign proteins known for a time as "Theobald Smith phenomenon." In 1909 he presented his work on the production of active immunity to diphtheria toxin by the injection of toxin-antitoxin mixtures. He recommended its use in man for protection against diphtheria. The method, now widely used, has almost eliminated diphtheria in those communities where it is extensively employed.

Work of great importance but too technical to be discussed here, concerned fundamental problems in immunology, the elucidation of milk-borne epidemics of septic sore throat due to streptococci of human origin, and contributions in the field of protozoology.

Theobald Smith, for a full 50 years, most of the time carrying a load of routine and administration, was an active contributor to the world's store of important knowledge of infectious diseases. His knowledge of infectious diseases was without doubt greater than that of any other person of the past or present.

The results of his labors cannot be appraised now because practical application of science lags. Every problem he attacked was so carefully worked out and reported that probably much information of significance not indicated by the titles of his papers still awaits consideration. For example, in a publication on swine erysipelas in the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 1895-1896, he recorded the fatal consequences of the removal of green food from the diet of guinea pigs, with sufficient evidence and descriptive details to leave no room for doubt that this was the first experimental production of scurvy.

Smith worked with simple tools, with great precision and economy of materials. He had few pupils because his greatness depended not upon unusual technics, but upon his accuracy in applying simple methods, his wide knowledge, and great

powers of observation. Furthermore, his standards of work were too high to permit delegations of experimentation to others. His example inspired many workers who became disciples rather than pupils.

The perspective he achieved in outlook upon infectious diseases is exhibited in his last publication, a book, "Parasitism and Disease" based upon his Vanuxem lectures. In this book we find most of his generalizations by implication or assertion. Its scope is tremendous.

In personality, Dr. Smith was modest, retiring in disposition, quiet, gentle and cordial in manner. Of spare build, he did not appear to be robust yet he expended great energy in his research and administrative duties. Self indulgence in body habits was outside his creed and his frugal manner of living was conducive—probably deliberately so—to the best preservation of mental efficiency. He played the piano for relaxation and read mathematics for diversion. In passing judgment upon persons and events he exhibited the same detachment as in his scientific work. Devoted to his work, his personal life was one of asceticism and intellectual detachment and integrity worthy of the best ideals of the Stoic philosophers.

Scholarship he regarded as "the cement that holds together the social structure. Without it, society, which is now completely dependent on material welfare, would fall to pieces." Another quotation from one of his addresses is pertinent to his life—"No one should undertake research who is not willing to remain a hard student all his life, to undertake new tasks as a school boy does, and to throw off, without needless regret, old cherished theories based on earlier work."

President Eliot, at the complimentary dinner for Dr. Smith on June 2, 1915, characterized him "as the completely satisfactory type of modern scholar, simple, modest, candid, diligent, accurate, inventive, imaginative, and thoroughly conscientious; loving truth, seeking truth for its own sake and also for a remoter ob-

ject, the promotion of the welfare of mankind, of the good of his fellow men."

The world's formal recognition of Dr. Smith is expressed by honorary degrees from 12 universities, American and foreign, honorary membership in 10 foreign learned societies and the 12 medals he received from American and foreign societies, including the Copley medal of the Royal Society of Great Britain.

Dr. Smith was born on July 31, 1859, in Albany, New York and married in 1888. His wife, two daughters and a son survive him. His daughter, Dorothea Egleston, a Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University, is an instructor in Bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Dr. Smith gave an impression of great capacity for friendships, but he was too occupied in work for the development of many intimate friendships. Wherever he lived he had the respect of the best minds of the community. His achievements command respect, admiration, and gratitude throughout the medical world. His manner of life, his character and his effectiveness have created in those who knew him well, a feeling of reverence for Theobald Smith the man.

S. BURT WOLBACH, M.D.

REUNION OF CLASS OF 1910

Plans for the 25th reunion of the class of 1910 include a two-day session in Boston on June 7 and 8. There will be a dinner June 7 at which, it is hoped, some of 1910's instructors will be present. There will probably be clinical meetings or discussions in the morning of June 8 and recreation in the afternoon, followed by a dinner in the evening.

ALEX. M. BURGESS, M.D., *Secretary*.

CLASS OF 1925

Watch the mails for details regarding a get-together, to be held in Boston at the time of the annual meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in June.

W. N. WISHARD, JR., M.D., *Secretary*.

A NEW DEPARTURE

Eleven internes and residents on the service of Eugene F. Dubois (Columbia, College of Physicians and Surgeons, '06) at the New York Hospital, visited Boston, January 8 and 9. During their stay they visited the Peter Bent Brigham, New England Deaconess and Children's Hospitals, the Thorndike Clinic of the Boston City Hospital and the Lahey Clinic. They heard talks and were given demonstrations by members of the staffs of the various hospitals and were entertained at dinner and lunch by doctors.

The traveling expenses of these internes and residents were paid by the New York Hospital from a special fund, made up of fees received by the full-time doctors from private patients. Dr. Dubois reports that keener enthusiasm and inspiration were the results of this trip.

Elliott P. Joslin, '95, who was active in initiating this departure from the usual routine of hospital curriculum, hopes that a custom of making such visits may develop.

HARVARD MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The fall meeting of the Society was a dinner at the Harvard Club on Tuesday, December 4, at 7.30 P. M. Mr. Peter Grimm, Chairman of the Citizens' Budget Committee, was the guest of honor and speaker. At the meeting held on February 26, Mr. H. K. Dawson, head of the Russian Travel Division of the American Express Co., spoke on present conditions in Russia. Fifty-three alumni of the School attended. The date of the meeting to be held in May will be announced later.

Harvard Medical School graduates, interning in New York hospitals, are invited to these dinners as guests of the Society. Alumni practicing or intending to practice in the Metropolitan area may apply for membership in the Society. For information, communicate with the president, Grant P. Pennoyer, '19, 59 East 54 St., New York City.

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Edwin A. Locke, *President*
 Carl Binger, *Vice-President*
 Vernon P. Williams, *Secretary*
 Henry H. Faxon, *Treasurer*

COUNCILLORS

Joseph Garland	T. H. Lanman
P. H. Leavitt	B. C. Wheeler
Alexander Forbes	R. B. Cattell
W. B. Castle	C. L. Short
Conrad Wesselhoeft	

EDITOR

Vernon P. Williams

BUSINESS MANAGER

Henry H. Faxon

*Room 111, Harvard Medical School,
 Boston, Mass.*

Sexual
Hygiene

The doctor is frequently called upon to answer questions of sexual hygiene and his practice requires him, at least occasionally, to deal with problems of sexual maladjustment in one form or another. He, more than anyone, should be able to give authoritative advice on these problems which have a distinct medical aspect, even though they often have a broader sociological implication.

The data which comprises our knowledge of the sexual relations of mankind can scarcely be said to constitute a science, but this is no valid reason for the neglect with which medical schools have treated a subject of such significance.

Many of the questions in regard to sexual behavior do not fall into the classification of being "psychiatric," unless one looks upon all problems of a sexual order as indicating abnormal mentality—a former tendency. The National Society for Mental Hygiene, perhaps more than any other body, concerns itself with the sexual health of the community. Should not the doctors, more than any other men, feel responsibility in regard to sexual hygiene?

The article by Dr. Macomber in this issue of the BULLETIN describes what is being done at present at the Harvard Medical School towards instruction in this important subject. As will be seen, the whole matter has been to date inadequately handled. A beginning has been made and as the curriculum of the School advances it should include increased attention to a study which has been strikingly neglected.

TREASURER'S APPEAL

Your treasurer realizes full well the pressing nature of the times, but feels it his duty to bring to the notice of the Alumni the facts concerning the present status of their Association treasury.

There have been 60 fewer men contributing in response to appeals this year than last year, and the sum donated has consequently been appreciably less than last year. In part, this loss has been offset by added revenue from advertising in the BULLETIN, but unless more men respond we shall be forced to curtail some of the Association's activities, which we feel are most needed at the present time.

Those who have contributed would feel amply repaid if they fully realized of what vital assistance these contributions have been to their Association; those who have felt, after giving the matter due consideration, that their position did not justify a gift at this time, have likewise done their part; but those who have completely ignored the whole matter might well reconsider their attitude.

Your Treasurer seeks the loyal support of all the Alumni and hopes that funds may yet be raised to avoid any curtailment of the essential activities of its Association.

HENRY H. FAXON, M.D., *Treasurer.*

ALUMNI LUNCHEON IN MAINE

A Harvard luncheon will be held at the Marshall House, York Harbor, on June 24, at the time of the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association.

ALUMNI DINNER AT ATLANTIC CITY

A dinner for Harvard Medical School alumni is being arranged by the Alumni Association, to be given in Atlantic City on Wednesday evening, June 12, in conjunction with the meeting of the American Medical Association. The specific time and place of this meeting will be announced in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

DR. MILTON J. ROSENAU RESIGNS

The resignation of Milton J. Rosenau, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '89, A.M. (hon.) (Harvard) '14, has been accepted, to take effect September 1, 1935. Dr. Rosenau has been a member of the faculty since 1909: Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene from 1909 to 1920; and Charles Wilder Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene from 1920 to 1935.

BOOK REVIEW

The Shoulder. By E. A. Codman, M.D., Consulting Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital, Boston. Price, \$10. Pp. 542, with illustrations. Boston: Published by the author (227 Beacon St.) 1934.

This book consists of three distinct parts, which are worth reading for different reasons, and which make the work, as the author himself confesses, "somewhat unusual."

The biographical preface discusses the foundation of the Registry of Bone Sarcoma and the establishment of an end result system at the Massachusetts General Hospital, both of which were principles later to become nation-wide in their scope. Enough of the author's personal life is given to explain between the lines why he undertook and was able to complete these two tasks.

The book itself is the only book there is about the human shoulder and it covers the subject so completely and interestingly that it is hard to see how another one could be necessary. To prove this, one has only to read the chapter on Anatomy. We

would defy even the sleepest student to read Chapter I without acquiring a permanent and practical conception of the structure and function of the shoulder. Although all lesions of the shoulder are discussed, the supraspinatus tendon and the subacromial bursa are particularly stressed. As two most important and neglected structures, this is only their due.

As for the short epilogue on the ethics of advertising by the medical profession, few will agree with it, many will dislike it, but all will be glad they read it.

To sum up, if we had to answer the question, "What is Dr. Codman's book like?" in one sentence, the reply would be, "It is just like Dr. Codman," which is high praise.

SUMNER M. ROBERTS, M.D., '25.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AT THE
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL,
COURSES FOR GRADUATES

May 1-31. *"All-Day" Course in Ophthalmology.* Given by the Staff of the Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary at the Infirmary.

June 19-July 31. *Common Problems of Internal Medicine.* Given by Dr. F. Dennette Adams and associates at the M. G. H.

July 1-31. *Modern Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Disease.* Given by Dr. Samuel A. Levine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

July 1-31. *Pediatrics.* Given by Dr. Harold L. Higgins and associates at the M. G. H., Children's Hospital and others.

July 1-31. *Minor Surgery, Designed for Practitioners.* Given by Dr. Charles C. Lund and associates at the Boston City Hospital.

July 8-20. *Diagnosis and Treatment of Digestive Diseases.* Given by Drs. Keefer, Minot, Castle, Weiss, Butler and associates at the Boston City Hospital.

July 15-19. *Clinical Allergy.* Given by Dr. Francis M. Rackemann at the M. G. H. (Mornings).

July 15-19. *Vaccines and Sera.* Given by Dr. Elliott S. A. Robinson at the Antitoxin and Vaccine Laboratory. (Afternoons).

July or August for 2 weeks. *Surgical Technique.* Given by Dr. Elliott C. Cutler and Dr. Robert M. Zollinger at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

Offered Monthly. *General Course in Internal Medicine.* At the Boston City, Mass. General or Peter Bent Brigham Hospitals.

NECROLOGY

'73—ROBERT MEANS LAWRENCE died at Boston, Mass., March 7, 1935.

'74—ISAAC DANIEL ALGER died at Minneapolis, Minn., November 9, 1934, of bronchopneumonia.

'82—CARY CARPENTER BRADFORD died at Southbridge, Mass., October 20, 1934, of chronic myocarditis and diabetes mellitus.

'82—ARTHUR J. BURGESS died at Warwick, N. Y., October 18, 1934, of carcinoma of the prostate and liver.

'82—NATHANIEL HIBBARD died at Danielson, Conn., November 28, 1934, of chronic myocarditis.

'85—CHARLES EDWIN DURANT died at Haverhill, Mass., January 19, 1935.

'87—JAMES BERNARD O'NEILL died at Portland, Me., October 20, 1934, of heart disease and arteriosclerosis.

'88—WALTER LINCOLN BURRAGE died at Brookline, Mass., January 26, 1935. Thirteen years after graduating from the Medical School he suffered a severe attack of infantile paralysis and lost completely and finally the use of his legs, but this did not end his active life. For 23 years he was secretary and editor of the publications of the Mass. Medical Society and in 1923 published a history of the organization, and in 1931 a complete catalogue of the Society. He was secretary and a member of the governing boards of the Boston Medical Library for 30 years. During the World War he was secretary of the Mass. Branch of the Medication Section of the Council of National Defense. In 1928, in collaboration with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, he issued a volume containing biographical sketches of 2,049 physicians and surgeons in the United States and Canada. His other contributions on various phases of medicine were many.

'88—EDWARD LAWRENCE PEIRSON died at Salem, Mass., January 18, 1935.

'88—ROWLAND RODMAN ROBINSON died at Wakefield, R. I., August 26, 1934.

'89—HORACE DAVID ARNOLD died at Waltham, Mass., March 11, 1935. He was Professor of Clinical Medicine at Tufts Medical School from 1900 to 1910 and in 1912 became dean of the newly established Harvard Graduate School of Medicine. While dean, he organized the department of military medicine and in 1916 he joined the medical reserve corps with the rank of lieutenant. At the end of the war he was named to the National Board of Medical Examiners and later was president of the board.

'89—MALCOLM STORER died at Boston, Mass., January 2, 1935.

'90—HENRY WARD PARKER died at New Bedford, Mass., May 24, 1934.

'91—GEORGE FITZ died at Greenport, N. Y., October 28, 1934. His death was the result of an automobile accident.

'91—JAMES EDWIN SIMPSON died at Salem, Mass., January 20, 1935.

'93—ALMON DANFORTH HODGES died at Roxbury, Mass., October 17, 1934, of lobar pneumonia.

'94—JOHN NELSON COOLIDGE died at Ottawa, Ont., January 9, 1935.

'94—GEORGE HILLARD HILL died at Worcester, Mass., May 18, 1934.

'96—GEORGE FARWELL DOW died at Reading, Mass., December 9, 1934 of angina pectoris.

'96—JOHN ALOYSIUS HICKEY died at Winthrop, Mass., October 26, 1934.

'99—WALTER THEODORE CROSBY died at Manchester, N. H., September 21, 1934.

'99—THOMAS JAMES O'BRIEN died at Boston, February 5, 1935.

'99—SAMUEL EWER SIMMONS died at Berkeley, Calif., November 21, 1934, of carcinoma of the lung.

'00—SOLOMON MYERS died at Dorchester, Mass., January 18, 1935.

'01—OSMON CLEANDER BAKER NASON died at Franklin, Mass., October 7, 1934.

'01—FREDERICK McNAUGHTON ROBERTSON died at Bristol, N. H., January 26, 1935.

'02—WILLIAM WOOLSEY BELLAMY died at Watertown, Mass., January 17, 1935, of pneumonia.

'02—ROGER HERBERT DENNETT died at New York City, February 3, 1935, of a heart attack.

'02—WARREN HENRY HOEY died at Newton, Mass., December 31, 1934.

'03—EDWARD CHARLES ROCHETTE died at Worcester, Mass., December 13, 1934, of duodenal ulcer, following an operation for subtotal gastrectomy.

'04—ALFRED PRESTON BOWEN died at Lynn, Mass., August 22, 1934.

'04—EDWARD JOHN HUSSEY died at Holyoke, Mass., December 4, 1934.

'08—HOWARD FELIX ADLER died at San Francisco, Calif., January 24, 1935.

'15—HORACE STUART CRAGIN died at Los Angeles, Calif., December 10, 1928.

'15—MICHELE NIGRO died at Medford, Mass., August 3, 1934.

'20—WILLIAM HERMAN, JR., died at Cambridge, Mass., January 25, 1935, of a sudden heart attack.

'28—FREDERICK ANTHONY HAHN died at Sante Fe, N. M., September 6, 1934.

'32—LEE HUGO KOEHLER died at Alliance, O., December 26, 1934, of asphyxiation by monoxide gas while repairing his automobile.

ALUMNI NOTES

'89—John M. T. Finney, Professor, *Emeritus*, of Surgery at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, has been appointed a consultant to the Baltimore City Health Department.

'90—The *Town and Country Review* had in the issue of September, 1934, an article on Leo M. Crafts, who practices neuro-psychiatry in Minneapolis.

'90—Henry A. Shaw has opened an office at 121 East 31st Street, New York City, for the practice of psychiatry.

'91—Augustus S. Knight has retired as medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City, a position he had held since 1899. His present address is Far Hills, N. J.

'95—Harvey Cushing had an article "The Humanizing of Science" in the February 8 number of *Science*. The article was originally the address he gave on December 28, 1934, before the History of Science Society, Washington, D. C.

'98—Joseph W. Proctor has resigned as director of the E. R. A. in Malden, Mass.

'95-'99—Howard K. Glidden, of Swampscott, Mass., is secretary and treasurer of the South Essex School Physicians Association.

'00—Richard E. Brenneman was called from Pittsburgh to take charge of the department of radiology at the Meadville (Pa.) City Hospital in August, 1934.

'00—Walter B. Cannon has been elected an honorary member of the *Societe de Biologie* of Paris.

'00—Frederick T. Lord has resigned as Clinical Professor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School and will become Professor *Emeritus*. He has been on the Faculty of the School since 1909.

'01—Leslie R. Bragg is chief-of-staff of the Webster (Mass.) District Hospital.

'01—Charles E. Hawkes has been elected governor of the New England district of Civitan Clubs.

'01—David Townsend is now superintendent of the Kings Mountain Memorial Hospital, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

'01—Samuel G. Underhill and Mrs. Underhill spent a few days in December at Wellesley Hills, Mass., en route from their home in St. Aignan, France, to the Hawaiian Islands.

'02—Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, is executive director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

'02—David A. Heffernan is a lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

'03—Murray C. Stone has been appointed consulting pathologist to the Department of

Justice Medical Center Hospital for Defective Delinquents, Springfield, Mo.

'04—Arthur A. Cushing has been appointed a special assistant to the Brookline Board of Public Welfare.

'04—A. Hamilton Rice has received the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government in recognition of his services for France in the World War and his activities in the field of science.

'05—Nathaniel W. Faxon, who has been since 1922 director of the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed director of the Mass. General Hospital. Dr. Faxon was assistant director of the Mass. General Hospital from 1919 until he went to Rochester. After completing his medical training he practised in Stoughton until 1917, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical corps of the U. S. Army. He served overseas as a major in the medical corps. He has been president of the American Hospital Association and a director of the Rochester Council of Social Agencies, the Social Welfare League and the Tuberculosis and Health Association.

'06—Edward P. Richardson, John Homans Professor of Surgery, *Emeritus*, at the Harvard Medical School, sailed for Europe with his three sons on January 5, to tour Italy.

'06—The third Harvey Lecture of the New York Academy of Medicine was given by Wilbur A. Sawyer, associate director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, on December 20. His subject was "The Present Geographical Distribution of Yellow Fever and its Significance."

'07—Torr W. Harmer has moved his residence to 14 Everett Avenue, Winchester, Mass.

'08—Lucius A. Salisbury is a colonel in the 102nd Medical Regiment, 27th Division, N. Y. National Guard and Commander of his regiment; and also Commander of the Caduceus Post No. 818, American Legion.

'09—F. Gorham Brigham has been appointed senior representative of the Deaconess General Staff, to act as its representative on the Administrative Board of the New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston. He is physician-in-chief of the Palmer Memorial Hospital, Boston.

'12—Lewis W. Hackett has been elected a charter member of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine and vice-president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine. His address has been changed to Sezione di Malarologia, Istituto di Sanita Publica, 299 Viale Regina Margherita, Rome, Italy.

'12—A. William Reggio, instructor in surgery at the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed a special assistant to the Brookline Board of Public Welfare.

'14—Austin W. Cheever has been appointed to

